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dear friends who give us help and sympathy. Every one is deeply grateful for the help that is coming to us from everywhere.

I had a lot of fine duplicates ready to send you but they are all gone.

Gratefully yours,

ALICE EASTWOOD.

SHORTER NOTES

Ranunculus sicaeformis Mackenzie & Bush, sp. nov. Perennial, with thickish, but not tuberous roots, the stems at first erect, but in age ascending or reclining; runners not seen; whole plant very strongly whitish or yellowish hispid-pubescent: lower leaves with petioles 20–25 cm. long, the blades 3-divided, the divisions long-stalked, 3-cleft and irregularly and sharply incised-serrate, the segments broad; stem leaves similar, but smaller: flowers on peduncles 3–10 cm. long; sepals 5, strongly hispid, ovate-lanceolate, 6 mm. long: petals 5, yellow, obovate, 10–12 mm. long: stamens numerous: head of fruit globose, the receptacle strongly pubescent: achenes obovate-cuneate, the margin sharp and thick, terminating in a very stout, straight or slightly curved dagger-shaped beak as long as the body, the whole 6 mm. long.

Readily distinguished from *R. septentrionalis* Poir., its nearest relative, by the very hispid stems, more strongly pubescent receptacle, and the very stout beak of the achene.

The type, collected by myself (*no. 95*) at Buckner, Jackson County, Missouri, on May 30, 1898, growing in low, wet prairies, is in my private herbarium. Co-types are in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, and in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The only other specimen seen is one collected June 7, 1886, in Hennepin County, Minnesota, by "O. W. O.," distributed from the herbarium of the University of Minnesota, and now in the Columbia College herbarium.

K. K. MACKENZIE.

A NOTE UPON *IPOMOEA CUNEIFOLIA* A. GRAY.—The rarest and least known species of *Ipomoea* in the United States is undoubtedly *I. cuneifolia*, but unfortunately this very appropriate name given to it by Asa Gray is a homonym.

***Ipomoea egregia* nom. nov.**

I. cuneifolia A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. **19**: 90. 1883. Not Meissn. 1867.

Little need be added to the original description, except to note that it is one of a group of slender plants with small perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, slender funnelform corollas and globose, 4-valved capsules, to which belong such species as *Ipomoea Lemmoni* A. Gray, *I. leptosiphon* S. Wats., *I. muricata* Cav. (*I. capillacea* G. Don), *I. madrensis* S. Wats., and *I. leonensis* Robinson. The type of *I. cuneifolia* A. Gray, and therefore of *I. egregia*, was collected at Tanner's Canon, near Fort Huachuca in the Huachuca Mountains of southeastern Arizona by J. G. Lemmon, Sept., 1882 (*no.* 2837). Type in the Gray Herbarium, duplicate in the National Herbarium. HOMER D. HOUSE.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

APRIL 25, 1906.

The Club met at 3:30 P. M. in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden. President Rusby was in the chair and there was an attendance of sixteen.

Professor Richards, chairman of the committee to arrange for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the commencement of work in the development of the New York Botanical Garden, presented a report.

Notice of the coming Botanical Symposium to be held from July 2 to 9, 1906, at Mountain Lodge, Little Moose Lake, Old Forge, N. Y., was read.

The following communication from the secretary of the Council of the Scientific Alliance to the secretary of the Club was read:

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN,
BRONX PARK, April 14, 1906.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in stating that the proposition of effecting a closer relationship of the societies composing the Scientific Alli-